



Médecins Sans Frontières/Doctors Without Borders (MSF) has more than 3,200 South Sudanese staff and 350 international staff working in South Sudan, responding to a wide range of medical emergencies. MSF also provides healthcare to refugees from South Sudan who have fled to neighbouring countries, as part of its response to the humanitarian crisis triggered by the conflict that started in December 2013.

Currently, MSF operates 18 projects in seven of South Sudan's ten states, including in Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei where the conflict has taken a particularly heavy toll on the population. MSF also runs activities in the Abyei Administrative Area. MSF's support includes; surgery, obstetrics, treatment for malaria, kala azar, and malnutrition, and vaccinating against preventable diseases such as measles.

MSF calls on all parties to the conflict in South Sudan, to respect medical facilities and allow aid organisations unrestricted access to people in need so that every patient, irrespective of their place of origin or ethnicity, can receive medical treatment.

## MSF IN NUMBERS

1 January - 28 February 2015

**100,631** Outpatient consultations of which **29,581** Children under 5 years

**7,100** Patients hospitalized of which **3,549** Children under 5 years

**4,628** Surgeries performed · **2,864** Children treated for malnutrition

**2,042** Deliveries · **776** Children hospitalized while being treated for malnutrition

**15,904** Patients treated for malaria · **666** Patients being treated for kala azar

## **HUMANITARIAN NEEDS REMAIN HIGH AS PEACE REMAINS ELUSIVE**

Fifteen months into the conflict South Sudan continues to grapple with grave and urgent humanitarian needs. Ongoing fighting and lack of access to basic services, including medical care, and food continue to displace thousands of people, mostly in Jonglei, Upper Nile, and Unity States. This and the significant destruction of South Sudan's health infrastructure have far reaching consequences on the delivery and access to healthcare. Severe logistical and security constraints also significantly impact on the ability to reach thousands of people.

As a result of the conflict, the allocation of financial resources to support medical structures in non-conflict areas has decreased. This fact is pushing MSF teams to strengthen our support to those neglected health care facilities.

Humanitarian assistance to people in need remains insufficient with many of the displaced dispersed in hard to reach areas. Local health facilities in conflict areas as well as in non-conflict areas remain in urgent need of additional support. This includes provision of adequate medical supplies, and support to local staff. Insecurity and fear of violence also prevent people from accessing medical services.

While malnutrition admissions decreased during the last months of 2014, malnutrition remains a concern for our medical teams.

The kala azar outbreak is still ongoing. Despite a decrease since the peak in August last year, patient numbers are still high, especially in Lankien. TB and HIV patients are also arriving in MSF facilities in Upper Nile State in increasing numbers. Due to the constant movement of the population in the area teams face serious difficulties with patients who default from the TB treatment.

To reach those in need and in response to new displacements, MSF continues to conduct assessments and interventions in different parts of the country. In the first two months of the year our teams have reached Renk, Nyirol, Mayom, Aweil North, Rubkona, Duk, Twic East, Balliet and Payankang counties.

MSF also distributes non-food items and uses mobile clinics to reach remote populations.

With the upcoming rainy season, MSF is also preparing to respond to any potential outbreak of water-borne diseases, including in camp settings such as the Protection of Civilians Sites in Bentiu and Malakal.

## **ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS JANUARY - FEBRUARY**

In the end of November 2014, MSF teams in the Yida refugee camp began responding to a spike in measles cases among children. Many of the sick children recently arrived in Yida after fleeing with their families from Sudan's Nuba Mountain region, where bombardments and fighting between rebels and the Sudanese government forces have intensified of late.

MSF has been working in Yida since 2011 and the camp is now "home" to about 70,000 Sudanese refugees. The crowded living conditions make the refugees more susceptible to the measles virus that spreads with the droplets from the mouth or nose of infected persons. Children under five and pregnant women are most at risk due to their weaker immune system.

In response to the outbreak, MSF teams admitted 93 patients with measles and in January, launched a mass vaccination campaign in collaboration with the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), where in five days 28,522 children and youth were vaccinated for measles, and 31,445 for polio.

## MSF OPERATIONS IN RESPONSE TO THE HUMANITARIAN NEEDS IN SOUTH SUDAN

### ABYEI ADMINISTRATIVE AREA

#### **Agok: Armed violence, periodic displacement**

- Secondary healthcare
- Inpatient feeding centre
- HIV and TB
- Neglected diseases
- Emergency surgery
- Maternity healthcare including deliveries
- Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV

### JONGLEI STATE

#### **Lankien: Internally displaced population, lack of access to healthcare**

- Primary and secondary healthcare
- Surgery
- Nutrition
- Kala azar treatment
- Outreach clinics in Chuil and Yuai

#### **Pibor: Remote location & periodic violence/displacement**

- Primary healthcare
- Inpatient department
- Emergency Room
- Outreach clinics in Gumuruk and Lekwongole health centres

#### **Bor: Technical support to Bor state hospital in five areas:**

- Emergency Room
- Extended programme on immunisation
- Pharmacy
- Pediatric inpatient department
- Waste management

#### **Old Fangak: Armed conflict, internally displaced population**

- Inpatient department
- Emergency room
- Post-operative care
- Mass casualty response

### NORTHERN BAHR EL GHAZAL STATE

#### **Aweil: Support to Aweil Civil Hospital**

- Emergency obstetric care
- Maternity and paediatric care
- Minor surgery
- Post natal care and vaccinations
- Inpatient feeding centre
- Emergency malaria intervention closed in January due to decrease in admissions

#### **Pamat: Remote area with displaced population, limited access to healthcare**

- Primary and basic secondary healthcare
- Maternal and child healthcare
- Therapeutic feeding program
- Referral system
- Outreach clinics to camps for internally displaced people

### UNITY STATE

#### **Bentiu: Internally displaced people, armed conflict**

- Primary and secondary healthcare
- Surgery
- Inpatient feeding programme
- Maternal healthcare and obstetric care
- Inpatient care for adults and children
- Water and sanitation

#### **Leer and Nyal: Armed conflict, displaced population**

- Outpatient and inpatient care
- Maternal and child health
- Feeding programme
- Kala azar treatment
- Post-operative care

#### **Yida: Refugee camp**

- Outpatient and inpatient care
- Outbreak response, mass vaccination
- Feeding programmes

## UPPER NILE STATE

### Malakal: Armed conflict, displaced population

- Hospital in UN PoC area with emergency room, inpatient department and mental health services
- Outreach clinic to Wau Shilluk
- Kala azar and TB care

### Melut: Armed conflict, displaced population

- Primary and secondary healthcare
- Kala azar treatment
- Outreach clinics

### Maban: Doro and Batil refugee camps

- Primary healthcare in three health posts
- Secondary healthcare
- Maternal health
- Mental Health
- Nutrition
- Vaccination
- Support to Bunj Town health centre

## WESTERN EQUATORIA STATE

### Yambio: High maternal mortality, support to Yambio civil hospital

- Primary and secondary healthcare
- Mother and child health
- Emergency obstetric care
- Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV

## WARRAP STATE

### Gogrial: Remote area with limited healthcare coverage

- Primary healthcare
- Surgery
- Maternal healthcare, antenatal and postnatal care
- Deliveries and emergency obstetric care

## SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES IN NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

### Ethiopia: Refugee camps and transit centres in Gambella region

- Primary and secondary healthcare
- Mobile clinics
- Water and sanitation

### Uganda: Refugee camps and reception centres in Adjumani district

- Primary and secondary healthcare
- Malaria prevention activities

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During the five-day campaign 28,522 children and youth were vaccinated for measles, and 31,445 for polio. © Karin Ekholm / MSF